WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of the formula (I):

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$$R_n$$
 NH_2
 N
 R_2
 $X-O-R_1$

(I)

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wherein: X is -CHR₅-, -CHR₅-alkyl-, or -CHR₅-alkenyl-;

 $\mathbf{R_1}$ is selected from the group consisting of:

 $-R_4$ – CR_3 –Z– R_6 –alkyl;

 $-R_4$ – CR_3 –Z– R_6 –alkenyl;

 $-R_4-CR_3-Z-R_6-aryl;$

 $-R_4$ – CR_3 –Z– R_6 —heteroaryl;

-R₄-CR₃-Z-R₆—heterocyclyl;

 $-R_4-CR_3-Z-H$;

 $-R_4-NR_7-CR_3-R_6-alkyl;$

-R₄-NR₇ -CR₃-R₆-alkenyl;

 $-R_4-NR_7-CR_3-R_6-aryl;$

-R₄-NR₇-CR₃-R₆-heteroaryl;

-R₄-NR₇-CR₃-R₆-heterocyclyl; and

-R₄-NR₇ -CR₃-R₈;

25 **Z** is $-NR_5$ -, -O-, or -S-;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of:

-hydrogen;

-alkyl;

-alkenyl;

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-aryl;
                                      -heteroaryl;
                                      -heterocyclyl;
                                      -alkyl-Y-alkyl;
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                                      -alkyl-Y-alkenyl;
                                      -alkyl-Y-aryl; and
                                      - alkyl or alkenyl substituted by one or more substituents selected
                                      from the group consisting of:
                                               -OH;
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                                               -halogen;
                                                -N(R_5)_2;
                                                -CO-N(R_5)_2;
                                               -CO-C_{1-10} alkyl;
                                               -CO-O-C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl;
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                                               -N_3;
                                               -aryl;
                                                -heteroaryl;
                                                -heterocyclyl;
                                                -CO-aryl; and
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                                                -CO-heteroaryl;
                             \mathbf{R}_3 is =0 or =S;
                             R<sub>4</sub> is alkyl or alkenyl, which may be interrupted by one or more -O-
                             groups;
                             each R_5 is independently H or C_{1-10} alkyl;
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                             \mathbf{R}_6 is a bond, alkyl, or alkenyl, which may be interrupted by one or more
                             -O- groups;
                             \mathbf{R}_7 is H, \mathbf{C}_{1-10} alkyl, or arylalkyl; or \mathbf{R}_4 and \mathbf{R}_7 can join together to form a
                             ring;
                             \mathbf{R}_8 is H or \mathbf{C}_{1-10} alkyl; or \mathbf{R}_7 and \mathbf{R}_8 can join together to form a ring;
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                             Y is -O- or -S(O)_{0-2};
                             n is 0 to 4; and
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each R present is independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen and trifluoromethyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 5 2. A compound or salt of claim 1 wherein the heteroaryl is selected from the group consisting of 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-thiazolyl, and 4-pyrazolyl.
 - 3. A compound or salt of claim 1 wherein X is -CH(alkyl)-alkyl- wherein the alkyl groups can be the same or different.
 - 4. A compound or salt of claim 1 wherein X is $-CH_2-CH_2-$.
 - 5. A compound or salt of claim 1 wherein X is $-CH(C_2H_5)-CH_2-$.
- 15 6. A compound or salt of claim 1 wherein R_2 is H.
 - 7. A compound or salt of claim 1 wherein R_2 is alkyl.
 - 8. A compound or salt of claim 1 wherein R₂ is -alkyl-O-alkyl.
 - 9. A compound or salt of claim 1 wherein n is o.
 - 10. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

25 thoxy]ethyl}benzamide;

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N-{2-[2-(4-amino-2-ethyl-1H-imidazo[4, 5-c]quinolin-1-yl)
$$\sim 7 \log r$$
 thoxy]ethyl}benzamide;

 $N-(2-\{2-[4-amino-2-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-1-yl]ethoxy\}ethyl)-N$ methylcyclohexanecarboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

11. A compound of the formula (II)

$$NH_2$$
 NH_2
 N
 R_2
 $X-O-R_1$
(II)

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wherein:

X is -CHR5-, -CHR5-alkyl-, or -CHR5-alkenyl-;

 R_1 is selected from the group consisting of:

$$-R_4-CR_3-Z-R_6$$
—alkyl;

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 $-R_4-CR_3-Z-R_6-aryl;$

-R₄-CR₃-Z-R₆-heteroaryl;

-R₄-CR₃-Z-R₆-heterocyclyl;

 $-R_4-CR_3-Z-H$;

 $-R_4-NR_7-CR_3-R_6-alkyl;$

 $-R_4-NR_7-CR_3-R_6$ —alkenyl;

 $-R_4-NR_7-CR_3-R_6-aryl;$

_

 $-R_4$ -NR₇-CR₃-R₆-heteroaryl;

-R₄-NR₇-CR₃-R₆-heterocyclyl; and

-R₄-NR₇ -CR₃-R₈;

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Z is $-NR_5$ -, -O-, or -S-;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of:

-hydrogen;

-alkyl;

-alkenyl;

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-aryl;

-heteroaryl;

-heterocyclyl;

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-alkyl-Y-alkyl;
                                     -alkyl-Y-alkenyl;
                                     -alkyl-Y-aryl; and
                                     - alkyl or alkenyl substituted by one or more substituents selected
                                     from the group consisting of:
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                                              -OH;
                                              -halogen;
                                              -N(R_5)_2;
                                              -CO-N(R_5)_2;
                                              -CO-C_{1-10} alkyl;
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                                              -CO-O-C_{1-10} alkyl;
                                              -N_3;
                                              -aryl;
                                              -heteroaryl;
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                                              -heterocyclyl;
                                              -CO-aryl; and
                                               -CO-heteroaryl;
                             \mathbf{R_3} is =0 or =S;
                             R<sub>4</sub> is alkyl or alkenyl, which may be interrupted by one or more -O-
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                             groups;
                             each R_5 is independently H or C_{1-10} alkyl;
                             R<sub>6</sub> is a bond, alkyl, or alkenyl, which may be interrupted by one or more
                             -O- groups;
                             \mathbf{R}_7 is H, \mathbf{C}_{1-10} alkyl, arylalkyl; or \mathbf{R}_4 and \mathbf{R}_7 can join together to form a ring;
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                             \mathbf{R_8} is H or \mathbf{C_{1-10}} alkyl; or \mathbf{R_7} and \mathbf{R_8} can join together to form a ring;
                             Y is -O- or -S(O)_{0-2};
                             n is 0 to 4; and
                             each \mathbf{R} present is independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-10}
                             alkyl, C_{1-10} alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, and trifluoromethyl;
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                             or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
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12. A compound or salt of claim 11 wherein R_2 is H or alkyl.

- 13. A compound or salt of claim 11 wherein R_2 is -alkyl-O-alkyl.
- 14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or salt of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
 - 15. A method of inducing cytokine biosynthesis in an animal comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or salt of claim 1 to the animal.
- 10 16. The method of claim 15 wherein the cytokine is IFN- α .
 - 17. A method of treating a viral disease in an animal comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or salt of claim 1 to the animal.
- 15 18. A method of treating a neoplastic disease in an animal comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or salt of claim 1 to the animal.
 - 19. A compound of the formula (III):

$$R_1$$
 N
 R_2
 $X-O-R_1$
(III)

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wherein: X is -CHR₅-, -CHR₅-alkyl-, or -CHR₅-alkenyl-;

 R_1 is selected from the group consisting of:

$$-R_4-CR_3-Z-R_6$$
—alkyl;

 $-R_4-CR_3-Z-R_6$ —alkenyl;

$$-R_4-CR_3-Z-R_6-aryl;$$

 $-R_4-CR_3-Z-R_6$ —heteroaryl;

-R₄-CR₃-Z-R₆-heterocyclyl;

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-R_4-CR_3-Z-H;
                                       -R_4-NR_7-CR_3-R_6-alkyl;
                                       -R<sub>4</sub>-NR<sub>7</sub> -CR<sub>3</sub>-R<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl;
                                       -R_4-NR_7-CR_3-R_6-aryl;
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                                       -R_4-NR<sub>7</sub>-CR<sub>3</sub>-R<sub>6</sub>-heteroaryl;
                                       -R<sub>4</sub>-NR<sub>7</sub>-CR<sub>3</sub>-R<sub>6</sub>-heterocyclyl; and
                                       -R_4-NR_7-CR_3-R_8;
                              Z is -NR_5-, -O-, or -S-;
                              R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of:
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                                       -hydrogen;
                                       -alkyl;
                                       -alkenyl;
                                       -aryl;
                                       -heteroaryl;
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                                       -heterocyclyl;
                                       -alkyl-Y-alkyl;
                                       -alkyl-Y-alkenyl;
                                       -alkyl-Y-aryl; and
                                       - alkyl or alkenyl substituted by one or more substituents selected
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                                       from the group consisting of:
                                                -OH;
                                                -halogen;
                                                -N(R_5)_2;
                                                -CO-N(R_5)_2;
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                                                -CO-C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl;
                                                -CO-O-C_{1-10} alkyl;
                                                -N_3;
                                                -aryl;
                                                -heteroaryl;
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                                                -heterocyclyl;
                                                -CO-aryl; and
                                                -CO-heteroaryl;
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 $\mathbf{R_3}$ is =0 or =S;

R₄ is alkyl or alkenyl, which may be interrupted by one or more -Ogroups;

each \mathbf{R}_5 is independently H or \mathbf{C}_{1-10} alkyl;

R₆ is a bond, or is alkyl, or alkenyl, which may be interrupted by one or more -O- groups;

 \mathbf{R}_7 is H, \mathbf{C}_{1-10} alkyl, or arylalkyl; or \mathbf{R}_4 and \mathbf{R}_7 can join to form a ring;

 $\mathbf{R_8}$ is H or $\mathbf{C_{1-10}}$ alkyl; or $\mathbf{R_7}$ and $\mathbf{R_8}$ can join to form a

Y is -O- or $-S(O)_{0-2}-$;

n is 0 to 4; and

each **R** present is independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-10} alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen and trifluoromethyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15 A compound of the formula (IV): 20.

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
O & N & N \\
N & N & N \\
N & N & N \\
X-O-R_1 & N & N
\end{array}$$
(IV)

wherein X is -CHR5-, -CHR5-alkyl-, or -CHR5-alkenyl-;

20 $\mathbf{R_1}$ is selected from the group consisting of:

 $-R_4-CR_3-Q-R_6-alkyl;$

-R₄-CR₃-Q-R₆-alkenyl;

 $-R_4$ – CR_3 –Q– R_6 –aryl;

 $-R_4$ – CR_3 –Q– R_6 —heteroaryl;

-R₄-CR₃-Q-R₆-heterocyclyl;

-R₄-CR₃-Q-H;

 $-R_4-NR_5-CR_3-R_6-alkyl;$

 $-R_4-NR_5-CR_3-R_6$ —alkenyl;

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$$R_4$$
- NR_7 - CR_3 - R_6 --aryl;
- R_4 - NR_7 - CR_3 - R_6 --heteroaryl;
- R_4 - NR_7 - CR_3 - R_6 -heterocyclyl; and
- R_4 - NR_7 - CR_3 - R_8 ;

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Q is $-NR_5-$ or -O-:

 R_3 is =0 or =S;

R₄ is alkyl or alkenyl, which may be interrupted by one or more -O-groups;

each \mathbf{R}_5 is independently H or \mathbf{C}_{1-10} alkyl;

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 R_6 is a bond, alkyl, or alkenyl, which may be interrupted by one or more -O- groups;

 $\mathbf{R_7}$ is H, $\mathbf{C}_{1\text{--}10}$ alkyl, or arylalkyl; or \mathbf{R}_4 and \mathbf{R}_7 can join to form a ring;

 $\mathbf{R_8}$ is H or $\mathbf{C_{1-10}}$ alkyl; or $\mathbf{R_7}$ and $\mathbf{R_8}$ can join to form a ring;

n is 0 to 4; and

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each **R** present is independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} alkoxy, halogen and trifluoromethyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 21. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or salt of claim 11 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
 - 22. A method of inducing cytokine biosynthesis in an animal comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or salt of claim 11 to the animal.
- 25 23. The method of claim 22 wherein the cytokine is IFN- α .
 - 24. A method of treating a viral disease in an animal comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or salt of claim 11 to the animal.
- 30 25. A method of treating a neoplastic disease in an animal comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound or salt of claim 11 to the animal.

26. A compound of the formula (V):

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wherein:

X is -CHR₅-, -CHR₅-alkyl-, or -CHR₅-alkenyl-;

 $\mathbf{R_2}$ is selected from the group consisting of:

-hydrogen;

-alkyl;

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-alkenyl;

-aryl;

-heteroaryl;

-heterocyclyl;

-alkyl-Y-alkyl;

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-alkyl-Y- alkenyl;

-alkyl-Y-aryl; and

- alkyl or alkenyl substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of:

-OH;

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-halogen;

 $-N(R_5)_2;$

 $-CO-N(R_5)_2;$

-CO- C_{1-10} alkyl;

-CO-O-C₁₋₁₀ alkyl;

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 $-N_3;$

-aryl;

-heteroaryl;

-heterocyclyl;

-CO-aryl; and

-CO-heteroaryl;

R₄ is alkyl or alkenyl, which may be interrupted by one or more -O-groups;

each \mathbf{R}_5 is independently H or \mathbf{C}_{1-10} alkyl;

 \mathbf{R}_7 is H, \mathbf{C}_{1-10} alkyl, or arylalkyl; or \mathbf{R}_4 and \mathbf{R}_7 can join to form a ring;

Y is -O- or $-S(O)_{0-2}-$;

n is 0 to 4; and

each \mathbf{R} present is independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen and trifluoromethyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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27. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

1-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethyl]-2-methyl-1H-imidazo [4, 5-c]quinolin-4-amine;

1-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethyl]-2-ethyl-1H-imidazo [4, 5-c]quinolin-4-amine;

1-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethyl]-2-ethoxymethyl-1H-imidazo [4, 5-c]quinolin-4-amine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

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